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NO. 32.

GEORGIA AND THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

We call the attention of our readers to the nullifying proceedings of the State of Georgia, growing out of a case thus briefly stated in the Boston *Advertiser*.—*Kennebec Journal*.

"A Cherokee Indian named Tassels residing in that part of the Cherokee Territory, which has recently been ceded to Georgia, was some months ago convicted of the murder of another Cherokee Indian. The Indian land on which the murder was committed had been annexed to Hall County, Georgia, and in 1829 an act was passed by the Georgia Legislature, extending the existing laws of Georgia over the Indian territory, as being a part of Georgia.—Under this law Tassels was tried and convicted in the Superior Court of Hall County, before Judge Clayton. At the trial a plea to the Jurisdiction was put in for the Indian, and overruled by the Judge. After the conviction, an attempt was made by the council for the Indian to set aside the judgment, on the ground of want of Jurisdiction on the part of the State Court. This was soon after argued in due form before 'A CONVENTION' of the Supreme Judges of Georgia, five in number, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD, late Secretary of the Treasury, being Chief Justice. An elaborate opinion of the Court, drawn up by Mr. Crawford, was given, by which the plea of the Indian to the Jurisdiction of the Court, was overruled, and the jurisdiction of Georgia was fully sustained by the unanimous opinion of the five judges."

Judge Clayton proceeded to order the Indian for execution on the 24th December. It appears the council of the Indian, considering his cause to be one resting upon a treaty of the U. States, and in which, consequently, according to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, that Court has appellate jurisdiction, sued out a writ of error, addressed to the Superior Court of Georgia, in which the sentence had been passed, requiring the case to be referred to the Court at Washington.—The State being a party to the suit, a citation to appear and show cause was addressed to the Governor; upon which he sent the following message to the Legislature.

Executive Department,
December 22, 1830.

I submit to the Legislature, for its consideration, the copy of a communication received this day, purporting to be signed by the Chief Justice of the United States, and to be a citation of the State of Georgia to appear before the Supreme Court, on the second Monday in January next, to answer to that tribunal for having caused a person who had committed murder within the limits of the State, to be tried and convicted therefor.

The object of this mandate is to control the State in the exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction, which in criminal cases, has been vested by the Constitution exclusively in its Superior Courts.

So far as concerns the exercise of the power which belongs to the Executive Department, orders received from the Supreme Court, for the purpose of staying, or in any manner interfering with the decisions of the Courts of the State, in the exercise of their constitutional jurisdiction, will be disregarded; and any attempt to enforce such orders will be resisted with whatever force the laws have placed at my command.

If the judicial power thus attempted to be exercised by the Courts of the United States, is submitted to or sustained, it must eventuate in the utter annihilation of the State Governments, or in other consequences not less fatal to the peace and prosperity of our present highly favoured country.

(Signed) GEORGE R. GILMER.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss.

To the State of Georgia, Greeting.

You are hereby cited and admonished to be and appear at a Supreme Court of the United States, to be held at Washington, on the second Monday in January next, pursuant to a writ of error, filed in the Clerk's office of the Superior Court of the State of Georgia for Hall county, in the county of Hall, wherein George Tassle, alias George Tassles, alias George Tassel, alias George Tassle, alias George Tassle is plaintiff in error, and the said State of Georgia is defendant in error, to show cause if any there be, why judgment rendered against said George, as in the said writ of error mentioned, should not be corrected, and why speedy justice should not be done to the parties in that behalf.

Witness the Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice of the said Supreme Court of the United States, this 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1830.

(Signed) J. MARSHALL.

The Legislature referred the subject to a committee, who reported the following resolutions:

Whereas it appears by a communication made by his Excellency, the Governor to the General Assembly that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has sanctioned a writ of error and cited the State of Georgia, through her Chief Magistrate, to appear before the Supreme Court of the United States to defend said State against said writ of error at the instance of one George Tassels recently convicted in Hall Superior Court of the crime of murder. And, whereas, the right to punish crimes against the peace and good order of this State in accordance with the existing laws of this State is an original and necessary part of the sovereignty which the State of Georgia has never parted with.

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Georgia in General Assembly met, That they view with feelings of deep regret the interference by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in the administration of the criminal laws of this State, and that such an interference is a flagrant violation of her right.

Resolved further, That his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he and every other officer is hereby requested and enjoined to disregard any and every mandate and process that has been or shall be served upon him or them purporting to proceed from the Chief Justice or any associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, for the purpose of arresting the execution of any of the criminal laws of this State.

And be it further Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby authorized and required with all the force and means placed at his command by the Constitution and laws of this State, to resist and repel any and every invasion from whatever quarter upon the administration of the criminal laws of this State.

Resolved, That the State of Georgia will never so far compromise her sovereignty as an independent State, as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the United States by the writ in question.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be, and he is hereby authorized to communicate to the Sheriff of Hall county by express, so much of the foregoing Resolution, and such orders as are necessary to ensure the full execution of the laws in case of Geo. Tassels, convicted of murder in Hall county.

And the same being read, it was agreed to—Yeas 35—Nays 7.

This message, and the resolves of the Legislature thereon, (the Boston Daily Advertiser justly remarks,) appear to us in a high degree indecorous and undignified, admitting that the party in this case has no right under the constitution and laws of the United States to the interference of the Supreme Court. Gov.

Gilmer should have considered that a greater State than Georgia, and one sufficiently tenacious of her rights.

Virginia, has, heretofore submitted to a process similar to this, in a case resting, we presume, on similar principles. We presume that the party in this case claims the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on the ground that the law under which he has been tried and convicted is not valid, because it is not repugnant to the Constitution, treaties and laws of the United States.—This readiness of Georgia to set the Constitution and laws of the Union, must excite a general feeling of alarm, mingled with indignation; but what shall we say when we find Georgia justified, and the Supreme Court assailled by the official government paper at Washington? Look at this:

"We congratulate the friends of State rights upon the case, and the manner in which GEORGIA has been cited to the bar of the Supreme Court. The time too, is auspicious. The spirit of Liberty and Reform is abroad upon the earth, and the position in which the Supreme Court is placed by the proceedings of Georgia, demonstrate the absurdity of the doctrine which contends, that that Court is clothed with supreme and absolute control over the States."

U. S. Telegraph.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

In the official paper of yesterday morning, appeared the following paragraph :

"We congratulate the friends of State rights upon the case, and the manner in which GEORGIA has been cited to the bar of the Supreme Court. The time too is auspicious. The spirit of Liberty and Reform is abroad upon the earth, and the position in which the Supreme Court is placed by the proceedings of Georgia, demonstrate the absurdity of the doctrine which contends, that that Court is clothed with supreme and absolute control over the States."—U. S. Telegraph.

In such terms as these, does the *Official Government Paper* exult, in the de-

fiance which the Legislature of the State of Georgia has bid to the authority of the Constitution and the Laws of the United States. "The spirit of Liberty and Reform is abroad upon the earth;" and to the reforms already effected under this administration, the Government Paper rejoices that there is to be added that of the prostration of the Supreme Court of the United States, the only safeguard of the rights and liberties of either the States or the people. This, too, until authentically contradicted, must be taken to be the sentiment of the present Administration.

It is time, fellow citizens, that we come to a pause, and solemnly reflect upon our situation. The Tariff has been declared to be unconstitutional by more

than one State; Internal Improvement has been denounced in the same manner; the United States Bank has been assailed in the same manner; and, worst of all, the authority of the Judiciary is set at naught—all under the banner of "Liberty and Reform." It is not necessary for us to add, that, sustain these doctrines, and our Government is at an end. The sword and the bayonet will have usurped the office of appeals and writs of error, and the Supreme Court will be substituted by some tribunal of more summary proceeding.

We should not speak of the Resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia in this tone of alarm, if they were not seconded in spirit by the Official Paper. Those resolutions, passed under the influence of strong feeling, will operate, probably, to produce no tangible effect, and are not irreversible. Whether reversed under the influence of better views on the subject or not, if they operate upon nothing, they will have only the effect of the declaration of an opinion. But the approval of the spirit of them by the Government Paper, following as it does other recent demonstrations of hostility to the Supreme Court, from the same quarter, is calculated to fill the mind of every Constitutional Republican in the country with alarm and dismay.

What, in brief, is the case presented by the documents now in possession of the public? An Indian condemned to be hanged by the Georgia Court, under a law of the State, sued out a writ of error from the Supreme Court of the United States, to bring the cause into that Court, upon the ground that the law of the State of Georgia, under which he was condemned, was void, as being against laws and treaties of the United States. The Judiciary of the United States has jurisdiction of such cases, by express provision of the 25th section of the judiciary act, passed at the first organization of this Government.* It has repeatedly exercised such jurisdiction, and the States have yielded to its decision.

The execution of the Indian was to have taken place, we believe, on the * To save the reader the trouble of searching for it, we here insert the whole of the section referred to:

"[Section 25.] And be it further enacted, That a final judgment or decree in any suit, in the highest court of law or equity of a State in the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under, any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties, or laws, of the United States, and the decision is in favor of such their validity, or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty, or statute of, or commission held under the United States and the decision is against the title, right

24th ultimo, and no doubt did then take place, at the time set for it; so that the death of the plaintiff will have abated the suit and the citation of the Chief Justice, and the Resolutions of the Legislature of Georgia, as regards that particular case, will be equally imperative. But the resolutions go farther, and say, that the State of Georgia "will never so far compromise her sovereignty as to become a party to the case sought to be made before the Supreme Court of the United States, by the writ in question." "The case" here alluded to, is a case involving the validity of the same treaties of the United States which, in the case which has actually occurred, the decision of the Georgia Court has determined not to be valid as a defence for the criminal.

Whether the defence set up by this Indian was a valid defence, is not the question, and, one way or the other, can have no bearing upon it. The question is simply whether, in a case between a State and an individual, involving the validity of a law of the United States, or a treaty, the individual has a right to appeal to the Supreme Court, which the Constitution, as well as the Laws of the United States, have expressly declared shall have jurisdiction in such cases.†

The Resolutions of the Legislature, as well as the Message of the Governor, seem to make it a point, that the execution of the Criminal Law of the State is interfered with. But the Constitution makes no distinction between civil and criminal laws—it speaks of *all laws*; and the case of Cobens vs. the State of Virginia, and that of Mr. Culloch vs. Maryland, wherein the authority of the Supreme Court was maintained, had their origin in the penal laws of those States. It is in vain for the State of Georgia to declare that "right to punish crimes, &c. is an original and necessary part of sovereignty, which the State of Georgia has never parted with," for, since the establishment of the Constitution there is no such thing as a Sovereign State, independent of the Union. We quote the language of the greatest lawyer of our country, when we say, "The General Government, though limited as to its objects, is supreme as to those objects. This principle is a part of the Constitution: and if there be any who deny its necessity, none can deny its authority." If there be any thing which is peculiarly an object of the General Government, it is the execution of Treaties, and the guaranty of their sanctity. These Treaties are the "supreme law of the land." What language can be stronger than that which is used to this effect in the 2d clause of the 6th article of the Constitution?‡ It was not necessary, however, to insist upon this point; for the State of Georgia has declared that she will not permit herself to be brought to plead before the Supreme Court in any case affecting her criminal laws. She will not suffer it to be enquired whether her Laws do contravene Treaties made by the authority of the United States. This is the more unfortunate in the case before us, from the circumstance that there is no appellate jurisdiction within the State; the Circuit Courts of Georgia, as appears by the Governor's Message, having exclusive jurisdiction in all criminal cases.

Is it not obvious that, in this course, on the part of the State of Georgia, the theory of Nullification is reduced to practice? Suppose that any State makes it penal to collect duties from its citizens under the Tariff, or any other laws of the United States, however, (the Collector of the port of New York for example,) trusting to the virtue of his commission, goes on to collect: he is tried, condemned and sentenced to death by one of these State Courts, which have exclusive jurisdiction. Is he to suffer death for

* To save trouble, again, we quote from the Constitution the clause giving this jurisdiction to the Court:

"The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority: to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects."

* We subjoin this clause also.

"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made, under the authority of the United States shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; any thing in the Constitution, treaties, statutes, commissions, or authorities, in dispute.—Laws, constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

the discharge of his sworn duty? Most certainly he will, if the ground taken by the State of Georgia be maintained, and the militia refuse to march, when called out "to execute the laws of the Union."

Our fellow-citizens will see, at once, that, with the authority of the Supreme Court, not only the laws, but the Constitution also, must be nullified. We know that there is a portion of the people of one State (a respectable portion of a respectable State,) who think that this process of nullification is an undeniable and harmless right of the States. This we had regarded as the delusion of a day, which would soon pass away. But the late proceeding on the part of the State of Georgia shows that in that State also, a lamentable infatuation blinds the majority to the awful consequences of the doctrine which they have not only proclaimed but acted upon. We find, in addition, the confidential organ of the Executive Government of the Union giving countenance to these Revolutionary movements. Is there not reason for alarm? Will the body of the people of these States who are attached to the Union repose in false security, until it is undermined by these insidious and fatal doctrines, which are making rapid progress, under the seductive but delusive guise of a regard for State Rights?—Will our Sampson slumber until his locks are shorn? Or, will not the friends of the Union rouse themselves, and look the danger in the face? It requires nothing but a general rally, we are confident, to bring a moral force into the field which will utterly rout and discomfit these heresies, of modern date but most dangerous tendency.

We have neither time nor room for all the comment which the occasion invites. We take space enough, however, to refute the suggestion, (for it is not an assertion,) of the Administration Paper, that there is a party in this country which contends that the Supreme Court "is clothed with supreme and absolute control over the States." There is no such party; and in the whole range of our knowledge such a doctrine has never been advanced from any quarter. We contend for such control only over the judicial proceedings of the State Courts as is expressly vested in the Supreme Court by the Constitution.

Some years since a farmer, not a thousand miles from this place, was applied to by a limb of the law to purchase a cow. It was agreed that the lawyer should have his choice of all the farmer's cows for 20 dollars. On a day appointed the lawyer came to make a selection, and, entering the barn yard, began to examine the cows with the air of one deeply versed in cow-flesh. His cogitations were soon interrupted by the entry of Hodge's wife. "What are you about Jethro," says she. "Why I've agreed to let Squire Milvus have one of our cows for 20 dollars, and he's to take his choice." "That's a good one now, do you mean to sell that brindled cow for twenty dollars? What do you suppose we should do for butter and cheese?—Why, you're the greatest fool I ever knew—sell that cow for twenty dollars? No! No! Old Brindle shant go so, I'll set up my authority against that," at the same time driving into the barn an animal apparently of Pharaoh's lean kine. "Now Jethro," said the good dame as she retired to the house, "don't you offer to take out that cow or sell her to anybody, do you mind me now,—I expect you'll sell yourself for a nine-pence if you go on at this rate."

Milvus's thoughts now turned wholly towards the cow in the barn. "Well sir, what are you going to do?" "Why Squire, I don't know, I didn't think you'd find that cow out—I wish wife had been in Jericho—I expect she'll make a noise if Brindle goes away." "There was a fair bargain betwixt us, I believe sir, about the cow." "I suppose there was, but it seems as though I ought to have rather more than twenty dollars." There were witnesses to the bargain sir, I believe you will be holden to let me have my choice at the price agreed on."—Well I suppose you must, but it seems hard."

Milvus's mind was so bewildered by the visions of butter and cheese that he entirely disregarded the testimony of his senses respecting his purchase and drove off Brindle with all the pleasure attendant on the consciousness of having made a good bargain. As the farmer returned to the house he was accosted by his wife, "Well, which cow did the squire take?" "O he took Brindle." "Lack a day, I guess he'll have to buy butter now, for that cow hasn't afforded a pound this whole summer."

Portland Courier.

The Legislature of New York met last Tuesday, George. R. Davis of Rensselaer was elected Speaker of the House. The Governor's Message was delivered on the same day.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. Ingalls the Secretary of State was directed to lay before the Senate the list of the amount and description of property as returned to the Secretary's office from the several towns and plantations, and all other papers relating to the valuation.

Communications were received from Ralph C. Johnson and Abijah Smith, Councillors elect, signifying their acceptance of the office. At eleven o'clock the two houses met in convention, and the said Councillors elect came in and took the oaths required by the constitution.

On motion of Mr. Megquier, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire whether any alteration is necessary in the law relative to the attachment of personal property on mesne process.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Order of Notice was granted on petitions of David McKeen and others, Inhabitants of Houlton Plantation, and of Rufus Jameson and others.

The papers in relation to the State valuation were laid upon the table by the Secretary of State, and referred to the committee.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Report of N. Pierce, Agent for Matanawcock road, read and committed.

The Senate reconsidered their vote whereby they had concurred with the House in ordering two hundred copies of the Land Agent's Report made to the Governor and Council in June last to be printed.

Sundry petitions were received and committed in concurrence with the House.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. Kingsbury was excused from serving on the Valuation Committee, and Mr. Hinds appointed in his stead.

Petition of Edward Little and others for the preservation of Lewiston Bridge was taken from the files at the request of the House and sent down.

Order of notice was reported on petitions of Asa Soper and Inhabitants of Rome.

Two or three private Bills were introduced and had a first reading.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

Leave to bring in a bill was granted on petition of Edward Baker and others, Selectmen of Warren; town of Phillips, and John Hanley and others.

Order of Notice was reported on petition of the inhabitants of Green.

Leave to withdraw petition was granted to the town of Maxfield.

A message was received from the Governor communicating sundry Resolves of the Legislatures of other States, which on motion of Mr. Kingsbury were referred to the appropriate committees.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 14.

On motion of Mr. Parks of Bangor, an order passed directing the Secretary of State to procure for the use of the Legislature two hundred and fifty copies of the fifth report of the Prison Discipline Society, provided the expense should not exceed twenty-five cents a copy.

Apportionment of Representatives.—An order had been previously laid on the table, providing that the committee on the apportionment of Representatives, which now consists of ten on the part of the House should be enlarged so as to include two from each county, making twenty on the part of the House. Mr. Hamlin of Columbia called up this order for consideration, and made some remarks in favor of its adoption. An animated debate followed, which partook more of political sparring, than any debate which has occurred the present session.

The principal combatants on this occasion were Messrs Dummer and Bonner in favor of the passage of the order, and Messrs. Smith of Portland, and Parks of Bangor against it. The question was finally taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative by about thirty majority.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

On motion of Mr. Parks of Bangor, it was ordered that in case of necessary absence of the Speaker, he should appoint a member to take the Chair, who should not however exercise the duties of Speaker beyond the day on which he was so appointed.

On motion of Mr. Williams of Augusta an order passed referring that part of the Governor's Message relating to the Public Buildings to a select joint committee.

Messrs. Davis of Bridgton, Hobson of Buxton, and Miller of Waldoborough, were appointed the committee on the part of the House to receive proposals for the State printing.

Petition of Thomas A. Deblais and others, proprietors of Portland Theatre, for an act of incorporation, was presented and referred to the committee on Literature and Literary Institutions.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

The Report of the Commissioners of the Public Buildings was received, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. White of Monmouth, Deane of Ellsworth, and Bradbury of Hollis, with such as the Senate may join.

On motion of Mr. Clifford of Newfield, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying the law against taking excessive usury.

On motion of Mr. Delesdernier, the same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making valid certain doings of the Register of Deeds for the Northern District of Washington County.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. Ide of Frankfort was excused from serving on the committee on Interior Fisheries, and Mr. Hardy of Bucksport appointed in his stead.

White Hill Road.—On motion of Mr. Smith of Portland, an order passed instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of requesting the co-operation of the States of New Hampshire and Vermont in adopting measures and making appropriations for improving the road leading from this State to the States of New Hampshire and Vermont through the Notch of the White Hills. And that said committee be instructed to inquire what appropriation, if any, it is expedient for this State to make in furtherance of the aforesaid object.

The Valuation Committee were authorised by a joint order of the Legislature to procure suitable rooms and attendants for their accommodation, and provide stationary, furniture, &c.

On motion of Mr. Barnard of Alma, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing or amending the law relating to Auditors.

Several petitions of a private nature were read and committed.

[Both Houses now meet at half past ten in the morning till otherwise ordered.]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

Valuation Committee.—An order had been previously laid on the table, authorising the Valuation Committee to accept the services of any member or members of the Legislature to aid them in completing the Valuation. This order was called up for consideration. Mr. Smith of Portland moved that the order be postponed till the first day of April next—decided in the negative. The question on passing the order was then taken by yeas and nays and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 55, Nays 32.

On motion of Mr. Hamlin of Columbia an order was passed authorising and requiring the Valuation Committee, in cases where the assessors of towns or plantations have neglected to make the returns, to ascertain the amount of taxable property in such towns or plantations according to the best information they can obtain, and to make an addition of twenty per cent, to the same, and also to correct any imperfect or erroneous returns received.

On motion of Mr. Seaman of Pittston the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that defendants in criminal prosecutions shall have their legal expenses reimbursed, in cases where such defendants are not convicted.

On motion of Mr. Hilton of Wiscasset, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising Courts of Probate to grant licenses for the sale of real estate in cases where the Supreme Court is now authorised to grant the same.

Among the petitions presented was one from Oliver K. barrel, praying that he may be admitted by an act of the Legislature to practice as an attorney in the Court of Common Pleas, he having been employed "six years in the office of the Clerk of the Courts in this County, and spent much time in reading," &c.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, Jan. 10, several petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committees to report on the subject of their prayer. Among these was the petition of Mr. Joseph Nourse of Washington City, praying the adjustment of his claims against the United States. Several petitions from this State of Pennsylvania, against the Indian removal, were also presented by Mr. Barnard and Mr. Marks.

The bill to amend the several acts heretofore passed relative to Copy right, was brought up from the House and read a first time. Judge Peck's trial was resumed at the usual hour. The dispositions of Samuel Merry, John Bent, and Edward Bates, elected members of the Missouri Legislature, were put in, and read. After which four additional witnesses were examined, which closed the proceedings of the day, and, it is said, at the same time the testimony on the part of the Respondent. The Court then adjourned.

An attempt was made in the House to disturb the Tariff. Mr. Trezzvant introduced a resolution relative to a reduction of the duty on imported wool; but the question of consideration being promptly demanded, the House refused to consider the resolution—Ayes 73, Noes 111. Numerous petitions and resolutions were offered. The bill on the subject of Post Offices was made the special order of Thursday. The bill for the relief of James Monroe was made the special order for Tuesday. The bill to author-

ize the construction of three schooners, passed through Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time Tuesday. In committee, also, the bill authorizing the President to select a site for an Armory on the Western Waters, was also acted on in committee. The Ayes and Noes were ordered on the question of engrossment, but before they were called the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, nothing peculiar interest occurred beyond its ordinary routine of business. In Judge Peck's case, sundry records of Spanish grants of Land in Louisiana, where put in as evidence, and several of the witnesses, already examined, were recalled, and examined in further explanation of certain parts of their former testimony. This occupied the Court throughout the day, till the hour of adjournment arrived, when it was announced that the testimony on both sides was finally concluded. The Court sits again to-day at twelve.

Mr. Haynes succeeded in the House of Representatives, in getting a resolution relative to a reduction of the duty on brown sugar imported from foreign countries. Some of the friends of the Tariff being absent, the question to consider the resolution was carried by a vote of 89 to 85; although, had there been a full House, there can be no doubt that the question would have been differently decided. As soon as the resolution was before the House Mr. Haynes spoke in defence of his resolution until the expiration of the hour. The House was subsequently occupied in committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the general epropriation Bill.

PERSIAN CUSTOMS.

TREATMENT OF WOMEN.—The luxury of the modern has several points of resemblance to that of the ancient Persians. Umbrellas, sedan-chairs, carpets for the floors, and several other conveniences and luxuries, have been transmitted to us from the ancient Persians.—Large gardens afford a solitary walk to the women of the great, whom jealousy, or conventional decorum, keeps aloof from the view of strangers. But though we are led to consider their home as their prison, such is the kindly influence of habit, that the mere idea of giving even the most handsome woman more liberty, such as an opportunity of being seen or admired, though at a respectful distance, by other men than their husband, would be considered a degrading insult, pregnant with misery.

Sir R. K. Porter had his curiosity gratified with a view of the anti-room, or private apartment of the prince's palace at Tabriz, in which the ladies and female slaves are lodged. It is all rose colored, and occupies one side of the square. The windows are particularly splendid, their frames being subdivided into a variety of fanciful patterns, as stars, circles, points, and a thousand serpentine conciles, flowing gracefully into each other, while the separations are filled with the most brilliant stained glass of all colors and shades. Adjoining to this there is a series of elegant bathing rooms, and spacious dressing-rooms, the walls of which are covered with mirror glass, and the floors laid with the richest carpets.—Within the precincts of the harem, the wives and handsome female slaves are treated with great indulgence, which is sometimes carried to an imprudent length, so that these females, by an enormous expenditure in frivolous articles of dress, often ruins the richest masters.—The Persian ladies regard the bath as the place of their greatest amusement. They make appointments to meet there, and often pass seven or eight hours together in the carpeted saloon, telling stories, relating anecdotes, eating sweet-meats, sharing their kalooons, and completing their pretty forms into all the fancied perfections of the east; dying their hair and eyebrows, and staining their bodies with fantastic devices, and not unfrequently with the figures of trees, birds and beasts; sun, moon and stars. This is spread over the breast, as far down as the navel, to which point all their garments are open for the display of these artificial embellishments.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. Clark's Report, (the Commissioner on the Public Buildings,) was read this day in the House of Representatives. An abstract we give below; but if necessary, we shall extract more hereafter.

Fifty six thousand dollars have been paid by Mr. Clark, as Commissioner.—Of this sum \$5205.49 have been paid on account of "bills for labor and contracts performed, and materials furnished for the Public Buildings, previous to my (Mr. C's) appointment, and which appeared to remain unpaid." \$56,000 together with \$2372.15 drawn from the Treasury by warrant in favor of Mr. King, makes the amount which has been drawn out by Mr. Clark.

The avails of all the appropriation have been drawn from the Treasury; but there are outstanding claims for \$1-243.35 unpaid, and unliquidated claims of the superintendant for services since Nov. 19.

Over \$88,000 have been expended

by both Commissioners, which already exceeds the estimate for completion.

The estimated expenses for completion are now as follows—

For the outside,	\$ 9,905 60
" inside,	16,726 62
" grounds, yard, &c.	15,037 30

Aggregate, \$ 41,669 52

" However painful it may be for me, to express an opinion on the subject, which may seem to call in question the judgment or care of those who have had a controlling agency in forming or adopting the plans of the buildings, and laying their foundations, a sense of duty to the authorities of the State and to the people, compels me to say, that the estimate expensed has warranted a belief that sufficient and ample accommodation would be afforded, not only for the number of persons, which at present constitute the Legislature, but sufficient to meet the wants of an increased representation; but, however pleasing it might have been to have anticipated this belief, I am fully satisfied, upon careful attention to the subject, that the Representative's Hall will hardly afford space for convenient seats for two hundred persons. Therefore with that number in the representation of the State, there will be no room for other persons on the floor of the Hall, and it must ill accommodate conventions of the two House, and the meeting of the different branches at the annual organization of the government."

Remarks.—About the buildings there has been a woful miscalculation on the part of the first Commissioner. The whole expense, if this last estimation should prove correct, will be \$129,669, 52, and with this vast sum of money, only two hundred members can be accommodated on the lower floor—with no convenient lobies contiguous to the Hall for any temporary accommodation!

We hope the Legislature will give the whole subject a thorough sifting.—Our new Capitol will, with difficulty accommodate more members than the Court House in Portland.

Portland Advertiser.

Slave Trade in the Capital.—Let it be known, says the Washington City Chronicle, to the citizens of America, that at the very time when the procession which contained the President of the United States and his cabinet were marching in triumph to the Capitol, to celebrate the victory of the French people over their oppressors, another kind of procession was marching another way, and that consisted of colored human beings handcuffed in pairs, and driven along by a man! on a horse. A similar scene was repeated on Saturday last; a drove consisting of males and females chained in couples, started from Roby's tavern on foot for Alexandria, where, with others, they were to embark on board a slave ship in waiting to convey them to the South. While we are writing a colored man enters our room, and begs us to inform him if we can point out any person who will redeem his friend now immured in Alexandria jail, in a state of distress amounting almost to distraction.—He has been a faithful servant of a revolutionary officer who recently died—has been sold at auction—parted from affectionate parents—and from decent and mourning friends. Our own servant with others, of whom we can speak in commendatory terms, went down to Alexandria to bid him farewell, but they were refused admission to his cell, because, as was said, "the sight of his friends make him take on so." He bears the reputation of a pious man. It is but a few weeks since we saw a ship with her cargo of slaves in the port of Norfolk. We on passing up the river saw another ship in Alexandria, swarming with the victims of human cupidity. Such are the scenes enacted in the heart of the American nation.

Fire and Robbery.—On Tuesday night a store in Litchfield, near Purgatory mills, was burnt with all the goods it contained, valued at \$1000. A slight fall of snow had just terminated and the track of a man was discovered in the road leading to this town. Suspicion was thereby excited that the fire was the work of an incendiary, and the footsteps were traced four or five miles.—Once or twice they diverged into the woods and then returned to the road.—The person who made them was at length found perched upon a fence, by the road side, quietly partaking of the contents of a gin bottle. He was apprehended and brought to this village for examination, and although he obstinately refused to answer any interrogatories, and concealed his name, there is little doubt that he broke into the store and after taking what money he could find and supplying himself with the aforesaid bottle of gin he set fire to it. The fellow is about 30 years old, middling stature, sandy hair and quite decently clad in a suit of homespun, with bright buttons. It appears he has been lolling about this town and vicinity, without any occupation for some time. It is thought his name is Jordan, and that he is a State Prison graduate.

Gardiner Chronicle

THE COMIT was observed in New-ton on Friday and in this City on Monday week. It is easily seen by the naked eye a little before 6 in the morning in the S. E. but its brilliancy seems to be rapidly diminishing. Its motion is apparently retrograde or rather to the Northwest, about two degrees a day.—Yesterday (Friday) morning it was about a degree and a half N. N. W. of the star "eta Ophiuchi" and its tail was towards the stars "delta" and "epsilon Serpentii"; its Right Ascension was then about 254 degrees and its Declination about 14 degrees S. but the position could not be accurately determined, as its light is too feeble to measure its distance from a star with a reflecting instrument, and we are not in possession of any other. The comit has probably passed the perihelion and seems to have emerged very recently from the Solar rays. It is supposed that it will soon disappear.—*Boston Pat.*

From the Georgia Journal.

Our Indian Affairs are rapidly approaching a crisis. During the past week the Governor has received the following letter by special messenger.

Head of Coosa, Cherokee Nation

December 19th, 1830.

To his Excellency George R. Gilmer,

Governor of the State of Georgia.

Sir—You will please to take notice that on Saturday the fifth day of March next, at the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, the Cherokee Nation will, by their Counsel, move the Supreme Court of the United States, which is expected to be then and there in session, for an injunction to restrain the State of Georgia, the Governor, Attorney General, Judges, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Deputy Sheriffs, Constables, and all the other officers, agents and servants of that State, from executing and enforcing the laws of Georgia, or any of those laws, or serving process, or doing any thing towards the enforcement of those laws within the Cherokee Territory, as designed by treaty between the United States and the Cherokee Nation: The motion will be made on the grounds set forth in the bill, a copy of which will be handed to you with this notice, which bill will be supported by the necessary affidavits and documents.

JOHN ROSS.

Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation. The bill referred to in the letter, consists of nine closely printed foolscap pages, and is endorsed thus:

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

The Observer.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

GEORGIA.

On our first page will be found such selections, as will enable our friends fully to understand the character of the rash act of Nullification committed by the State of Georgia. We ask attention to the subject. It does seem to us (however others may view it,) that it is time for all the friends of the Union of the States to set their faces against such violent proceedings. Tassels, the unfortunate Indian victim, was executed on the 24th ult. in contempt of the authority of the Supreme Court and the Constitution of the U. States. We are much mistaken if this triumph of the sovereignty of Georgia over the sovereignty of the Union does not awaken the patriotism of the country to a proper sense of the dangerous consequences.

PROSCRIPTION.

The Saco Democrat in an article upon Jackson's reform says - the only possible ground of complaint which the people can have, is that the work of reform has not taken a wider range, and been brought to operate upon more of the coalition tools than it yet has." Will the Democrat name the Office, in the gift of the President, worth holding in Maine, which has not felt the touch of reform and then tell us where in the people are benefited.

FIRE.

On the night of the 15th inst. the dwelling house of Jonathan Sawyer of this town, with all its contents, was destroyed by fire. The house was a neatly finished one story building, nearly new. Mr. Sawyer is a young man, of industrious habits—the loss, although not great, (perhaps six hundred dollars) will be very severe to Mr. Sawyer.

INSURANCE.

Fires are taking place often in this vicinity and the sufferers are without insurance. Such neglect is not to be justified. The principle of insurance adopted by the Gorham mutual Insurance Company is well understood and well approved. Why will people thus neglect to secure its advantages?

C. C. PLEAS.

The January Term of the Court of Common Pleas sits at the Court house in Paris this day.

New Jersey. The Jackson papers appear to be panic struck by the sudden summer-set of New Jersey. It is better news than we dared hope for. The Trenton Emporium (a Jackson paper) acknowledges that, "they (the Republicans) expected to be beaten as much as we expected to beat them." The votes for the various candidates were as follows:

Jackson.	Clay.
Travers, 13,910	S. Condit, 15,107
Fowler, 13,916	L. Condit, 15,265
Parker, 14,359	Randolph, 14,510
Wurtz, 14,254	Southard, 15,088
Mickle, 14,209	Cooper, 15,159
Jeffers, 13,087	Hughes, 15,014

Death by Freezing.—Mrs. Freelove Potter, wife of Stimpson Potter, of Kirkland, in this county, was found frozen to death in the woods near their dwelling, on the 3d. inst. The melancholy circumstances attending her death are briefly as follows.—On Saturday afternoon she sent her two small children, her husband being absent, into the woods in search of their cow. Soon after they had gone it appears she was apprehensive they had become lost, and being much frightened immediately went out in pursuit of them, being very thinly clad, having disposed of some of her own clothing to bestow upon her children, and she had no covering whatever on her feet. It is supposed she got bewildered in the woods, and would have perished had that not been the case, as she broke some boughs upon which to stand. The same night Mrs. Potter left home she was heard by some of her neighbors. A thorough search was delayed till the next Monday, when she was found a corpse about three miles from home in a low cedar swamp.

Bangor Rep.

NATURAL CURIOSITY.—One of our subscribers, Mr. Breisler of Quincy, yesterday exhibited to us in a phial of water, a living snake, which was taken about ten days since from the head of a cabbage about to be cooked in his family. At first it was thought to be a thread but being seen to move it was preserved.

It is perfectly white, and though not larger round than a horse hair, is full three feet in length; most of the time in an irregular coil; rather sluggish in its movements, which are most active near its head and tail. Once it protruded its tongue, which was of a dark color.

Bost. Pat.

New Hampshire.—Gen. DINSMOOR has been nominated as the Jackson candidate for Governor of this State at the ensuing election. On the first ballot in the Convention, he obtained 73 votes, Levi Woobury 41, Jonathan Harvey Dinsmoor received about 130 votes, and was declared duly nominated. A National Republican Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and members of Congress is to be held at Concord on the 2d of Feb.

A question to be asked.—The peace and interest of all Europe are now de-

pendant upon the Russian cabinet.—What under these circumstances, is the state of information which our cabinet derives from its minister, Mr. Randolph receating at London, or Naples, or any where but at his post?—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

Here is the answer.

Mr. Randolph. We understand that a letter has been received by a citizen of Virginia, from this gentleman, then at Suffolk, in England. It is said he has received favorable accounts from Russia.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Favorable accounts! The President probably reads the Enquirer, and gets his information through that channel.

WINTER IN ALABAMA. A clergyman in Alabama, writes to his friend in Philadelphia, under date of Dec. 2d. I am sitting in the mansion of a kind and hospitable friend, with doors wide open, affording entrance and circulation to an air mild and pleasant as spring, surrounded by grass and shrubbery in the fields, and by plants and flowers. The gardens flourish so ought that I can discover in all the greenness of a northern May or June.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WILLIAM G. MAYHUGH. advertises in the Chillicothe (Ohio) Post of the 25th ult. for information respecting his son,

LEROY MAYHUGH, who is now living about 25 years of age. He left Chillicothe for Philadelphia, 7 years ago last fall; about two years afterwards, he was in Loudon county, Va. and about three years since his father received a letter from him dated at Eastport, in this State, to which place he had just then arrived—since that time nothing has been heard from him. Any one possessing information on the subject, will communicate it to **WILLIAM G. MAYHUGH**, Chillicothe, Ohio, and thus relieve the anguish and receive the thanks of an afflicted father.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT!

THE public is hereby notified that I the subscriber have found out a method to supersede the necessity of steam in boats of burden. The simplicity of this construction is, that the load which the boat contains will force it on its passage equal to the power of steam.

The construction of the machinery is so simple in its power and force, that any person at first sight, can comprehend its propriety, utility and importance. The subscriber wishing to carry this invention into operation, proposes to divide the expense of one boat into twenty shares; and those Gentlemen in the County of Oxford who may be disposed to aid in the above enterprise shall have the right of running boats from Portland to Boston.

The subscriber proposes to exhibit the above improvement at Stevens' Tavern on Paris Hill, on Wednesday and Thursday the 26th and 27th inst.—and the following week at Wm. Pinney's Store in Norway.

JOHN BICKNELL.

Buckfield, Jan. 13, 1831.

N. B. No letters will be received unless Post Paid. * * Editors please to notice this.

MARRIED,

In Summer on the 16th ult. by Rev. Mr. Haynes of Norway Mr. Samuel Palmer to Miss Liviana Robinson both of Summer.

JUST published and for sale at BARTON'S, Memoir of Rev. DOCTOR PAYSON, late Pastor of the Second Church in Portland.

A Catechism of NATURAL THEOLOGY every house is builded by some man, but he who built all things is God—by Doctor Nichols of Portland.

The Natural History of Enthusiasm.

DISCOURSES, REVIEWS and MISCELLANIES of Doctor Channing of Boston.

MEMOIR of Rev. LEVI PARSONS first Missionary to Palestine from the United States, containing sketches of his early life and education, his missionary labors in this country, in Asia Minor and Judea, with an account of his last sickness and death. 2d edition, containing two discourses in defense of missions and revisions of Religion written in Palestine and now published, with extracts from his other writings &c.

NEW FALL GOODS.

AT THE CHEAP STORE!

WILLIAM D. LITTLE,

HAS received his Fall supply of

GOODS consisting of every article

usually found in the Piece Goods line;

among which are SHAWLS, splendid

assortment of fashionable kind; Crapes;

Pongees; Calicoes; Silks; Hdkfs;

Muslins; Bombazetts; Plaids; Cam-

lets; Tickings; Sheetings; Shirtings,

and Yarns. Also,

Broadcloths, Habit and

Habette Cloths;

Cassimeres; Umbrellas, &c. The a-

bove with many other articles are offered

at the lowest *Cheap Store Prices*.

G Purchasers from the country who

are desirous of purchasing Goods at low

prices, will find it an object to call at

No. ONE, Mitchell's Buildings, Middle

Street, opposite Mitchell's Hotel.

WANTED

Good all Wool and Cotton and Wool

FLANNELS, (yard wide.) FULL'D

CLOTH, Bule mixed, (mixed in wool.)

White, Red, and Black YARN, in ex-

change for Goods as above.

Portland, Oct. 22, 1830. 3m21

PROVIDENCE FACTORY

YARN,

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS, GING-

HAMS, BEDTICKING, STRIPES,

Threads, Knitting Cottons, &c. &c. to-

gether with a large assortment of Leath-

er and Morocco

SHOES,

warranted good.

ALSO—Men's and Boy's CAPS, Travel-

ing TRUNKS, PAPER HANG-

INGS, &c. &c. sold wholesale and retail,

by HENRY BAILEY,

Exchange-Street, No. 3, Deering's Buildings,

PORLTAND.

15

JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

PUBLISHED twice a month, \$1,

25 per annum or sixteen numbers

can be had for one dollar, remitted post

paid to SAMUEL COLEMAN, Portland,

Agent for Maine.

Dec. 7.

15

Dec. 21.

OXFORD OBSERVER.

COUNTING-HOUSE ALMANAC FOR 1831.

SUNDAY,	MONDAY,	TUESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	THURSDAY,	FRIDAY,	SATURDAY,
JANUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	6
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					
FEBRUARY,	1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					
MARCH,	1	2	3	4	5	
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		
APRIL,		1	2			
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY,	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
JUNE,		1	2	3	4	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		
JULY,		1	2			
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
AUGUST,	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			
SEPTEMBER,		1	2	3		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCTOBER,		1	2	3		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					
NOVEMBER,	1	2	3	4	5	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			
DECEMBER,		1	2	3		
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

ECLIPSES.—Feb. 12, great annular eclipse of the Sun, 11h 50m morn. vis.—Feb. 25, Moon, inv.—Aug. 7, Sun, inv.—Aug. 23, of the Moon, 4h 12m morning, visible.

MISCELLANY.

STORMS AND SUNSHINE; OR, THE HOUSE ON THE HILL.

CONTINUED.

After this walk which had by its success rejoiced them, they returned to the apartment they had slept in; their parents were both up, and John, who had found a barn full of hay, was removing the bed they had slept on.

"Good morning, my dear girls," said their father, "I am glad to find you have not lost your smiles or roses, and hope you are prepared to stand an embargo of a week or ten days, and have laid in a sufficient quantity of hope to supply the want of more substantial fare."

"It appears to me," said Cornelia, "as if I was in a fairy castle, where warmth and comforts supplied by invisible hands;—at every door I open, I expect to see the dwarf or fairy rice to rebuke me for my intrusion."

"For my part," cried Emma, "I see not a single thing to cheer or comfort me."

"Don't say so, dear Emma, we have a large house well furnished, a plenty of wood and excellent water, we have escaped from the storm, and are all well. I said the bestower of our favors was invisible. He is indeed invisible, but the comforts we receive could only come from Him, who is the giver of every good."

"You are right, my dear," said her mother, "and I do advise that piety which acknowledges that every good and perfect gift comes from heaven."

"I admire your piety, my dear, as much as your mother does, but I am sometimes afraid you will turn methodist."

"Cornelia will be a laughing Methodist, if she ever is one," said Emma, "for she has been running over this dreadful old house, and exclaiming, 'what a blessing, what a mercy,' at the sight of many things that make me cry."

"Better laugh, than cry, my dear children, a cheerful heart cannot be a bad one, a murmuring one must be ungrateful, let us be thankful for a good house, a warm fire, for all our healths and the good breakfast John is placing on the table."

After the morning meal was cleared away, John, with the consent of his master, made up a fire in the kitchen.—They found that very decent lodging room opened from the parlour, and in this Mrs. Arnold concluded to sleep the few nights they remained in this desolate place. The young ladies busied themselves to warm this chamber, and one above stairs, which they intended to occupy the coming night.

In this way the day passed off; they all declared they would only have two meals, instead of three, till there was a prospect of some supply, or change of place. A small bible and prayer book, with a volume of poems, were the only books they brought from the vessel, and while they reperused these estimable volumes, their hopes revived and their faith was strengthened; still they could

not but cast some fearful thoughts on the companions of their voyage, for they had but little doubt that the Mary was exposed to this terrible storm; and when they were seated round the supper table, Cornelia repeated that beautiful paraphrase on the sixth chapter of Matthew.

After seeing their parents comfortably in bed, Cornelia and Emma retired with the fond hope of seeing fine weather in the morning. But though a great change had taken place, it was not a bright sun and clear sky, as they wished, but a violent rain, accompanied by a southeast wind, that now succeeded the snow storm.

Emma declared she should never see any thing again, but storms and pork steaks, as long as she lived, while Cornelia only wished that the latter might last as long as the unpleasant weather did.

Mrs. Arnold complained in the morning, of a pain in her head and limbs, but before the close of the day she felt relieved, and engaged in conversation with her family. The third morning of

their sojourn in this unknown region opened in a very different manner from the former ones. The scenes from the windows was as superb and delightful, as the preceding had been cheerless and gloomy; a frost had followed upon the rain and every tree was hung with a thousand glittering icicles, that shone in the rays of the sun and out-dazzled the most superb diamonds. As far as the eye could see, the smooth surface of the snow resembled a sheet of white glass, the barns, out-houses and fences were clothed in the same shining covering.—With a small telescope the young ladies could discover at a distance, small habitations, with a few cattle, but as yet not the least appearance of a road. At this dreadful moment, when the pallid face of Mrs. Arnold presented the hue of death, while the manly form of her husband was fixed in agony, and the fortitude of Cornelia was vanishing, the efforts of John had not ceased, he ascended to the garret, examined the chimney, and finding every thing safe, returned to relieve the fears of the group within. Not a word was uttered by any of them, perfect silence reigned till the blaze ceased, and though a thousand sparks still illuminated the scene without and large pieces of burning coal fell in different places, yet the roaring was still and Emma recovered her animation. Not so Mrs. Arnold; her eyes were fixed and glazed, her feet and hands were cold; and a clammy sweat stood upon her forehead. These harbingers of death seemed fast following each other, still the indefatigable Cornelia was endeavoring by friction to recall the life, which she began to fear had forsaken her forever. Several hours had passed in this state of despondency: the last moments of Mrs. Arnold's life seemed approaching; not one word escaped either of them. Mr. Arnold was supporting the head of his wife upon his arm and trying to feel her pulse with his other hand, when the trampling of horses and the jingling of bells were heard, and several strangers entered without ceremony the apartment in which John was standing, resting his head on the mantle piece and sharing the sorrows he could not alleviate.

The fixed posture of John, the large blazing fires which shone in both apartments, and the absolute silence that reigned, seemed to arrest the progress of the intruders. They stepped cautiously forward; the door of the sick room was open and the deathly face of Mrs. Arnold raised by her husband's arm, reflected the glare of the fire—they advanced. "Stop!" said John, "let your rights be what they may, stop, in the name of Heaven, and disturb not the dying hour of my good lady."

One of the strangers softly closed the door, and for a moment, excluded the objects within from intrusion, while another held out his hand to the faithful domestic and requested to be informed what had occasioned the present scene. In a very few but plain and serious words, the information was given.

"Blessed be the hand that preserved me to drink." Cornelia recollects that in a closet in the kitchen, she had observed some herbs, dry, indeed, but as she knew the nature and virtue of every herb that grew, she felt a confidence in her own skill and soon found balm and burdock in great quantities.—"Blessed be the hand that preserved me to drink," said she. Of the one she made a tea; the other soaked in hot water and then saturated in brandy, she applied to her mother's feet, and presented the pleasant beverage to her lips. With some difficulty they at length conveyed warmth to her limbs,

and bathing her head, they continued to watch over the uneasy slumbers into which she had fallen. Mr. Arnold insisted on their taking some breakfast, and, after he had set them the example, he went out to discover if there was any possibility of sending for medical assistance.

He soon returned with a countenance of despair, saying "a slight crust had formed over the snow, which only covered vast quantities of water, and that neither horse or man could advance twenty rods from the house. With respect to ourselves, the scanty morsel we have must be eked out till the snow becomes harder; but for your mother, my children, God knows what will become of her."

The cheering consolation of Cornelia, her perfect readiness in performing any office to her mother, and her attentive cares, proved a striking contrast to the tender Emma, who could only wring her hands, walk the floor, and weep like a child; she followed the directions of Cornelia, and obeyed her as implicitly as ever lisping infancy did a judicious and tender mother, but she could not imagine or perform any thing of herself.

But neither joy nor sorrow can retard the flight of time, and though the day appeared almost endless to them all, the night seemed to add to their evils; the oil in the lamps was exhausted, and brighter fires in the apartment became more necessary, the cold which usually follows the January thaw, now set in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed,) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM;

For sale Wholesale and Retail by ASA BARTON.

The most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind.

IT is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this BALSAM, as certificates of its happy effects are continually received. A few however will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which this balsam is offered as a remedy.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

Certificate of Gen. Blanchard.

I was, about the 1st of May, 1828, troubled with the following distressing symptoms: Faintness, pain through the back and left side, tightness across the chest, difficulty of breathing, tickling in the throat with a sense of suffocation, night sweats, loss of appetite, debility, swelling of the feet and ankles, raising of mucus, with severe fits of coughing, more particularly morning and evening, with a great prostration of strength and a disposition to be bolstered up when in bed—about the 20th of August I was reduced so low that my friends gave me up as incurable; about this time I heard of the Vegetable Pulmonary BALSAM, and after much solicitation, was induced to make a trial—(all other remedies had failed.) and was surprised at the sudden relief it gave me. I continued taking the balsam until my health was restored, and do most cheerfully recommend it to all those who may be troubled with consumptive complaints. About the 10th of Feb. last I took a violent cold which brought on similar symptoms as above described. I immediately procured a bottle of the balsam and found relief in a few days, which to me, is a very strong proof that it was the Balsam that relieved me in the first instance.

REUBEN BLANCHARD.

Peacham, March 4, 1829.

BROWN'S DROPS FOR FITS.

THIS valuable Medicine has been used in several instances with success for the cure of Fits.—Numerous Certificates of its efficacy have been received from persons of the first respectability.—The following from John Whipple, Esq. is sufficient to show its value:

I JOHN WHIPPLE, of Hooksett, certify and say, that my child was attacked with fits in a very dangerous degree. Medical aid seemed to have had little or no effect. I applied to Mr. Brown, and he gave me a phial of his Drops, which I gave to my child as directed by said Brown; and I have no doubt they were of much service. After administering one phial to my child, the fits left her, and she has been in perfect health ever since. JOHN WHIPPLE.

IMPERIAL ITCH OINTMENT.

THE great and merited reputation this elegant Ointment has acquired in places where its active and salutary properties have been tested by the most uniform and extended success, affords ample and conclusive proof of its being a mild, cheap and efficacious cure for the Itch, and other unpleasant and irritating eruptions of the skin.—Its application is easy: requires no change of dress or bed clothes—gives additional freshness and beauty to the skin, is free from disagreeable smell, and may be used with perfect safety by the most delicate constitutions.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Apply such quantities to the parts affected as will readily absorb, and repeat it at different times until the pimples disappear, which they will generally do after two or three applications. One box cures a grown person, less cures a child.—Price, twenty five cents a box.

JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANCDYNE LINAMENT,